

and two years after to complete the... whole estimated expense of... \$25,000, not exceeding an... of ten cents to each individual of... Adjourned.

VERMONT PHOENIX.

Friday Morning, October 20, 1837.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—This document is characteristic of the Chief Magistrate and of the people and state that elected him. It is an honest, plain, and direct exposition of the condition of the state, without flattery, and without flourish. He well knows that it is the unwise and unauthorized measures of the late executive of the General Government that has been the primary cause of producing the disastrous state of our treasury affairs; and that therefore no legislation of this State could cure the evil, or restore that safe, sound, and convenient currency that had before enjoyed. That, as it is the acts of the General Government only that had disturbed and debased the currency, he rendered it unsound, to that source we look for a remedy commensurate with the evil.

The Governor believes that the suspension of specie payments by the banks, was dictated by a prudent regard to the interests of the community; and on that account was approved by the wise and good of all parties. As he has placed great reliance upon the forbearance of the people of the State to sustain the banks and currency through the crisis, and that thus far his expectations had been realized.

That part of the message which relates to the administration, and economy of the government and people of this State, is very satisfactory to the republican patriot. It shows a patriarchal regard for the honest pursuits and welfare of the people of this State; and points out to them the way to look for the true sources of their prosperity, wealth, and happiness.

REVIEW.—The volunteer review of light troops came off agreeably to previous appointment on Tuesday last. The day was commonly fine for the season, and although a small part of the companies which had been invited, appeared on the field, a sufficient number attended to make a very respectable parade. The companies in attendance were the "Ashuelot Guards," from Andover, N. H., under the command of Capt. Green, the "Chesterfield Riflemen," under Col. Pierce, the "Putney Light Infantry," under Capt. Foster, the "Vernon Volunteers," under Capt. Brooks, the "Brattleboro Volunteers," under Capt. C. Sargeant, the "Brattleboro Artillery," under Capt. Davis, and the fine "Band of Music" from Westfield Mass. The companies were arranged in a Regiment in Maine street, under the direction of Adjutant White, when they marched to the parade ground under the command of Col. Miller, assisted by Lt. Col. Bennett and Maj. Farr. Officers of the Staff, Quartermaster, Nathaniel Gilmore; Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Brewster; Surgeon, Dr. Gilman; Surgeon's Mate, J. H. Hills; Sergeant Major, A. Hyde. At 12 o'clock the commanding General, C. Chapin Esq., appeared on the field, accompanied by his staff, consisting of E. H. Chase, Aid de Camp.—W. B. Briggs, Inspector of Brigade.—S. H. Barrett, Brigade Quartermaster, attended by a large number of citizens, when the ceremony of Review was performed.

The troops were then dismissed for dinner, which they took on the field. The Field Officers, Staff, and Escort were treated to a collation in the General's Marquee, served in superior style. The line was then formed, and the Regiment performed several Battalion evolutions, and before they were dismissed were addressed by the General in a concise, eloquent, and appropriate speech.

The appearance and discipline of the several companies was prompt and soldier-like, and the day closed without any accident to our festivities.

It is believed that this review will exert a salutary influence in reviving the now dormant martial spirit of our citizens, and exciting them to sustain and cherish that cheap and easy of Nations, "a well regulated militia."

A NATIONAL BANK.—Mr Van Buren, in his late Message, endeavors by all his powers of argument to prove that a National Bank is useless, dangerous and unconstitutional. Now as to the usefulness of such an institution, we think experience is more reliable than Mr Van Buren's theory. We all know that there has never been a time in our history, when the financial affairs of our country have been as well managed, as they have been when we have had such an institution. During the existence of the United States Bank, not a dollar of revenue was lost, and not a dollar of expense to government was incurred in transferring funds from one point to another, but all was managed with the least possible trouble, risk and expense to the country.

On the other hand, between the expiration of the charter of the former and the organization of the late U. S. Bank, and the removal of the deposits from the former institution, all has been confusion, the losses have been great and the expense of transferring the funds, when it could be done at all, has been greater still. Indeed, of the usefulness of such an institution we presume no one can doubt; and the only arguments against it, which have the least shadow of truth, are in its alleged dangerous political power, and its unconstitutionality. As to the former, we have never seen any proof that the National Bank has had any influence to exercise any influence in politics, until the last one undertook to defend itself against the unjust and unprovoked attacks of President Jackson, as it had a perfect right to do. Indeed the whole, sole cause of the institution was, the refusal on its part to subordinate itself to their base party purposes, and to become a tool in their hands in promoting their sinister ends. The bank refused

at once and decidedly to carry the Jackson doctrine into its affairs, of rewarding the friends and punishing the opponents of the administration. It refused to remove the President of the branch at Portsmouth, who was not a Jackson man, and put in one who would be devoted to the party and use the influence of the branch in New Hampshire in its aid. In this thing, we concede to the Jackson cabinet that they were honest—we mean as to their belief that the bank had power, and they manifested the sincerity of their belief by attempting to employ it for their purposes! But we do not believe a properly regulated national bank would be dangerous, nor have we ever seen the shadow of an argument to prove it; all is mere assertion and theory opposed to forty years' experience.

As to the constitutionality of such a bank, we conceive Washington and Madison to be good authority, and 40 years' practice to be a sufficient sanction. On this subject we give an extract from the Boston Courier of May, 1834.

"We take it to have been a question in the Congress of 1791, in Washington's time, whether the implied powers given to Congress, authorized the incorporation of a bank. That this subject was then thoroughly discussed in both branches of Congress, in which there were several men sufficiently eminent to have been members of the convention which framed the constitution. We take it to be true also, that when the bill incorporating a bank had passed both branches, and was submitted to Washington, that he took the advice of his Cabinet, and pondered upon this subject with that scrupulous regard to the Constitution which marked the character of the man; and that he found the measure to be constitutional, and signed the bill. Thus we have Washington's approbation of a National Bank.

A Bank was then established, and the charter ran for twenty years. In 1811 the charter expired. Mr Madison was then President. The charter was not renewed; and the Bank wound up its affairs. There was no National Bank from that time until the year 1816. Meanwhile the country depended on State Banks. Every one who was then in business, knows that was a glorious time for brokers; a very clever set of men, and very useful in any community, at all times, when the course of public policy makes the remittance of money from one place to another, a science. In this interval from 1811 to 1816 the war happened. All banks, but those of New England, gave up specie payments. New England Bank notes were at a premium far South, and it is believed, all over the United States; while the bills of all other banks were at a discount. The embarrassments of the war were abundant, as many can remember. They were exceedingly increased by the difficulty of money exchanges, as well among private persons, as by the government. Mr Madison well knew these embarrassments. He was said to be opposed to the bank of 1791, (he then being a member of Congress,) on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and expediency. When the question again came up in 1816, he being then President, considered the question settled. He was, probably, instructed by the experience of the war, and regarded the institution of a bank as indispensable; and he gave the late bank of the United States his sanction, and signed the bill. Thus we have the sanction of Washington, (who was one sort of politician,) and that of Mr Madison (who was in some respects an adversary politician) of a bank. Both these eminent citizens were Virginians. Mr Madison has said that he considered the constitutional question, and the question of expediency, as sealed; in other words, a National Bank was necessary and constitutional, in his opinion.

Bigamy and Suspicion of Murder!—This meanness of all crimes, it seems, becoming very frequent. It is the common practice of many foreigners to make this country an asylum to escape from their injured partners at home, and add to the blackness of their crime by entrapping some of our deluded American girls, who believe them single men, but we have also numerous deception of the same kind among renegades of our own people.—A few days since, John Hoppas alias Joel Ailshire, was lodged in prison at Hillsboro, (Ohio,) charged with having a wife living in Meigs Co. Ohio, and with having married a lady of respectable character, and much property, in July last, in the same State. After defrauding the latter of a portion of her property, he saddled her fleetest horses and decamped. To consummate his villainy, he assumed the mask of religion; but his Satanic majesty was wanting in the hour of need. The Hillsboro Gazette says:—

He was arrested in Church during divine service, whether he had gone with a young lady, to whom he was on the point of getting married there! It is said that this intended victim had also considerable money and property—hence his object there. It may be remarked that the prisoner is a man of fine and portly size, figure and appearance, fluent in conversation, and pleasing in his demeanor, which may account for his success in imposing himself on his victims.

Two individuals, a Mr Humphreys, (brother to the one who assisted in arresting him,) and a Mr Evans, started in pursuit of the prisoner, perhaps about three weeks ago. They wrote to their friends on the third day after their departure, but have not since been heard from. The prisoner pretends to know all about them; and from his vague and contradictory statements the most fearful apprehensions are entertained as to their safety. They may, however, be entirely groundless.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale one of the best hill Farms in Westminster, containing Two Hundred and Forty Acres. Any person wishing to locate himself in a pleasant neighborhood and good society, one and a quarter of a mile from the village, and on the main road leading from Westminster to Athens, will please to call on the subscriber on the premises. A few hundred yards of Cloth would be received in payment.

DAVID HITCHCOCK. Westminster West, Oct. 17, 1837.

VERMONT ERECT!

Notwithstanding the Van Buren men have exerted every nerve and harped upon every cord at the late election, we are happy to say that the result has been even more disastrous to them than at the last gubernatorial contest. Flattered by the returns in this immediate vicinity, our opponents counted boldly upon carrying the State; and in fact it was trumpeted through the columns of the Washington Globe that Vermont had at last surrendered to the Executive—or rather ignobly bowed the knee to Baal! Other loco foco papers, although better informed, caught something of the same spirit, and sounded notes of joy at the enormous Van Buren CAIR in Vermont. One of these veracious organs (the N.Y. Evening Post) actually claimed a Van Buren increase of 17,000 votes—that is to say, about equal to the whole number of votes cast by that party!—We have been waiting for the official canvass to correct these gross misrepresentations. The official result is now given, and enables us to make the following comparative statement, from which it will be seen that the aggregate vote is more than 3000 greater than in '36, and that the Whig gain for Governor is precisely TWO HUNDRED AND TEN.

	1837.	1836.
S H Jenison	22,360	20,471
W C Bradley	17,730	16,124
Scattering	8-17,788	35-16,159
Total vote	39,998	36,680
Jenison's majority	4,312	4,312

Jenison's gain 210
The Senate—This year Whig majority 10
Last year " " 8

House—Last year whig maj. on Speaker 36
This year " " 30

Absentees, 3 whigs, 1 V B.—maj. 2-32
Whig loss 4

Deduct the gain in the Senate 2
Leaving the Whig maj. in joint ballot less than last year only 2

We repeat then, Vermont still stands erect—immovable as her own mountains, and as impenetrable to the assaults of humbugery as her own rugged rocks.—Watchman.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

THE SPECIAL Session of Congress is closed at last, and by extraordinary good luck, neither of the two measures suggested in the President's Message, tending to embarrass still further the finances of the country, has been adopted. The project of a General Bankrupt law, applicable to all corporate institutions, especially the Banks, was not recommended even by the Committee to whom it was referred.—From the Divorce bill and its consequences, the country had a narrow escape. It passed the Senate by a majority of 6 votes, but in the House, after a long discussion, was laid on the table by a majority of 13. So thorough is the system of party discipline in operation among the party, that it is as much, politically, as a man's neck is worth, to refuse assent to a prominent measure of the Administration. A few members have tried it in the course of the session just closed, and they have found it even so. Nevertheless, some of them still retain their integrity.

The bill extending the time for the payment of duty bonds is safe.—the amendment of the House having been concurred in by the Senate on Saturday. This amendment gives a credit of three and six months on "cash duties" for goods imported before the 1st of next month; the bonds to bear interest at 6 per cent.

The bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Great Fire in this city in 1835, we are sorry to say, has again failed to become a law, notwithstanding its manifest justice, and the manifest injustice of compelling merchants to pay duties on goods which they never disposed of, and which never entered into the consumption of the country. We believe Mr. Cambreleng did what he could to secure its passage.

The bill for the adjustment of the claims of the government upon the late deposit Banks, or so many of them as have still any government funds on hand, has become a law, after being so amended as to make the first installment payable in July next, the second in January, 1839, and the remaining ones in July, 1839.

The Treasury Note Bill—the bill to postpone the payment of the 4th installment of the surplus revenue—and the bill making further appropriations for the Florida War,—have each become laws of the land. We believe the same is true of the bill to extend the warehousing system.

On the whole, we think much good has been accomplished by the Special Session, and but little hurt. Almost all the legislation has related to the business interests of the country.

MAINE.—The Augusta Age, (Van B-paper) says, "It will be seen by reference to the table published to-day, that the whigs have obtained a majority in the House of Representatives.—If they succeed in three more districts, they will have also, a majority on joint ballot. This result, as our readers know, was to us unexpected. If what has transpired is to be taken as any indication of what will transpire, the whigs will have the majority on joint ballot, and of course the Council and Secretary and Treasurer of State. They have at length something to rejoice about."

Georgia Election.—Official returns from 63 counties, and reported majorities in 19 counties more, leaving only 8 to be heard from, give Gilmer, the Whig candidate for Governor, 1014 majority over Schley.

New Jersey Election.—The Journal of Commerce gives complete returns of the N.J. elections, from which it appears that the council consists of 10 whigs and 6 Van Burenites; the Assembly, 35 whigs, 18 Van Buren. Last year, Council, seven to seven; Assembly, 19 whigs, 31 Van Buren,—showing a net whig gain of 4 council men and 29 assembly men—33 in all. Majority in joint ballot, 21 whigs—last year 12 Van Buren.

REVOLUTION IN SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO. Murder of the Governor and all his Principal Officers.—The St Louis Republican, of the 2d October, announces the early arrival there of the Fall Company of Traders from Santa Fe, bringing intelligence of a complete Revolution in that State. The Republican publishes a letter, giving the particulars of the revolution.—The Americans in the province had not been molested, although there was no security whatever for property; and the Revolutionists, it was said, had marked one of the Americans for sacrifice. This individual, it was observed, would be known when his head was seen upon a pole!—Boston Transcript.

Hard Times.—A merchant in Broadway, sold to one lady, yesterday, five pocket handkerchiefs at seventy-five dollars each! Verily, times must be very hard with some folks!

Hudson's N.Y. Express of 12th inst.

The Register, a Van Buren paper at Seneca Falls, N.Y. has been discontinued.

TREASURY NOTES.—The bill authorizing the issue of \$10,000,000 of Treasury Notes, has passed both houses of Congress, and before this time, has become a law. The minimum amount of any Note is \$50. The period within which the notes may be issued, is limited to the 31st December, 1839. Whether the whole \$10,000,000 shall be issued, or only a part, is made to depend upon the wants of the Treasury. The Notes are redeemable at the Treasury at the expiration of one year from their respective dates, and for the year to bear an interest, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, not exceeding, in any case, at the rate of six per centum.

The Divorce Bill.—The bill for making the collectors and receivers of the revenue, the depositaries of the public money, was lost in the House of Representatives on Saturday, by being laid on the table by a vote of 120 to 107.

Suicide.—Mr Chapin Taft, of Montague, committed suicide by suspending himself from a rope in his corn house, on Monday, of last week.

Chickopee Falls.—The name of the Post Office heretofore called Chickopee Falls, has been changed to Chickopee Falls.

The Governor of Maine has appointed Thursday, Nov. 30th, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving in that State.

What is the World coming to?—The Mayville Sentinel says, that in the town of Angelica, Allegany county, N.Y. eighteen marriages had recently taken place during one week!

Brighton Market—Monday, Oct. 16, 1837. (Reported for the D. Advertiser & Patriot.)

At market 1600 Beef Cattle, 1270 Stores, 4270 Sheep, and 470 Swine.

Patrons.—Beef Cattle.—Sales quick, and last week's prices fully supported, viz: extra at 6 50 a 6 75; first quality 5 75 a 6 25; second quality 5 25 a 5 50; third quality 4 25 a 5 25.

Barrelling Cattle.—Our quotations were readily obtained, and some lots probably brought something more. We quote Mess 5 25; No. 1, 5 40.

Sheep.—Yearlings \$7 a 10; two year old \$13 a 20; three year old \$18 a 25.

Swine.—Lots were taken at 1 33, 1 42, 1 52, 1 88, 2 12, 2 25, 2 75, and 3 25.

Sheep and Lambs.—The demand continues fair and nearly all taken; Lambs at \$1 to 2 75, and Sheep at \$2 to \$3 50.

New-York Cattle Market—Oct. 16, 1837. (Reported for the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.)

At market 1200 head of Beef Cattle, 20 Milch Cows and 4000 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef was of rather an inferior order, demand was middling good; 800 were taken at from 6 25 to 8 25 and a few extra good at \$9, average price \$7 50 the 100 lbs.

Milch Cows—All taken at from \$30 to \$45.

Sheep and Lambs.—The demand continues fair and nearly all taken; Lambs at \$1 to 2 75, and Sheep at \$2 to \$3 50.

MAILED, In Marlboro, 10th inst. by Rev J. Peabody, Col. Aaron Bagg of West Springfield, Mass. to Miss Lucy M. Mather of Marlboro.

In Bernardston, 11th inst. by H. W. Cushman, Esq. Mr Joseph C. Cowles of North Amherst, to Miss Sarah E. Sanderson of Bernardston.

At Northfield, Mass. 12th inst. Mr Miles Mitchell of North Adams, Mass. to Miss Martha D. Wooley of Winchester, NH.

DIED, In Townshend, Sept. 16th, of consumption, Mr David Smith, aged 78, a soldier of the revolution. Printers in N.Y. and R.I. are requested to notice. "Yes, though I walk thro' the valley of the shades of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."—Com.

Suddenly, Sept. 25th, while on a visit to her grand mother's, in Guilford, Sarah Electra, aged 8 years and 3 months; only daughter of Eli W. and Harriet K. Packer of Leyden, Mass. "So fades the lovely blooming flower, Frail smiling soul of an hour! So soon our transient comforts fly, And pleasure only blooms to die." [Com. Printers in Vt. and N.Y. are requested to notice.]

In Bernardston, Oct. 12th, Mrs Lucia Fowler, wife of Rev Bancroft Fowler, aged 50.

In Bernardston, 3d inst. Mr Samuel Wright, aged 49.

In Winchester, NH. on Monday morning the 9th inst. Mr Bradley Prescott Hunt, only son of Amos Hunt, Esq. in the 23d year of his age.

In Swanzy, NH. (by suicide) the 17th inst. Miss Mary Dickinson, aged 25. She was found dead suspended by a skein of yarn. A razor lay near by, with which it appears she had contemplated doing the fatal deed. It is supposed she was deranged.

In Michigan city, 21st Sept. Richard Elihu, aged 3 years, and on the 25th, Pamela Jane, aged one year, only son and daughter of Mr Rodney B. and Louisa H. Field, of this place, and formerly of Guilford, Vt.

NOTICE, Persons in Brattleboro indebted for the paper the past year, are requested to call and settle. Subscribers in the adjoining towns, are also notified that the year closed September 1st, and a settlement with them will be expected before the close of the month of October. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient.

LOOK AT THIS!

NEW GOODS.

B. R. MERRILL is now receiving his usual supply of Fall and Winter Goods, which will be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit—no mistake—cheaper than can be bought at any other store in this vicinity.

WANTED:

Flannel Cloths; Woolen Socks; Butter, Cheese, and Dried Apple, for which a liberal price will be given.

Guilford Centre, Oct. 17, 1837.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the pasture of the subscriber on Thursday night, the 12th instant, a bay MARE, with black mane and tail, shod all round, and marks of the traces on the right thigh, and was 11 years old. A blind bridle with brass nails upon the bitbladders, was also taken.

Whoever will secure the Thief and Mare, shall receive the above reward, or \$25 for either.

NOAH BENNETT. Brattleboro, Oct. 13, 1837.

SILK DYEING.

A. E. DWINE L., having received an Agency for the above business, will receive Goods at his Store for Dyeing—such as Silk and Merino Dresses, Shawls, Veils, Hdkfs Ribbons, Merinos, Silks, Linen and colored Goods, &c. &c.

Brattleboro, Oct. 1837.

1837.

New Stock of Merchandise.

J. C. STONE & CO.

RESPECTFULLY invite the public generally, who are wishing to make cheap PURCHASES, to call and examine for themselves their extensive assortment of blue, black, green, brown, drake-neck, and mixed Cloths; black, brown, slate, mixed, drab, plaid and striped Cassimeres; fancy and plain Satinets (three shades cheaper than has ever been offered in this section); French and English Merinos, Alpines, Crapes, Goat's-hair and imitation Camlets, Bombazettes, Bombazines, Salisbury and Eng. Flannels; Merino, Thibet, Valenciennes, Challis, Silk and Cotton Shawls; fancy, flag, Spitalfield and other Handkerchiefs; silk and tatty Velvets; furniture, chintz and other Prints (cheap); white and colored Cambrics; Muslins, Irish Linens, Table do., and Table Covers; Indian head and Mohican Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; white and colored Wadding; Batting, Wicking, Cotton Yarn from No. 5 to 16, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies Kid Shoes and Gaiter Boots, Gents thick and thin Boots and Shoes (first best), Hats, Caps, &c. &c.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY, GLASS, HARD, EARTHEN and Hollow Ware.

GROCERIES.

A choice selection; such as New Orleans, Porto Rico and Leaf Sugars; New Orleans and Porto Rico Molasses; 8 chests Y. H. Tea, at 46 cents per pound; Saleratus, chewing and smoking Tobacco, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, box and cask Raisins, 200 bush. T. I. and Rock Salt, 4 bbls Old Haddam Quinces, in prime order, and many other articles too numerous to particularize in this advertisement.

J. C. S. & Co. are aware of the numerous punts set forth in advertisements, and would therefore request a prudent and discerning community, who regard their hard earnings, to call and examine; when we trust we can please, and have them say we have done what we desire in these hard times. We have got much for little.

Surplus Safety Fund Rags, wholesale and retail, will be taken in exchange for the above Goods, if offered soon. Also all kinds of Farmers' Produce and the highest prices given.

WANTED:

20 tons good BUTTER; 4000 bushels OATS; 3000 bushels CORN; 10 tons DRIED APPLE; 100 M. SHINGLES. Guilford, Green River, Oct. 18, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

A NEW and general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS just received and for sale; consisting in part of the following articles, to wit:—

Broad Cloths, of all colors and qualities—good for \$2 50; dark and light Coatings; Cassimeres; Goat's-hair Camlets; Imitation do.; Merinos; Circassian; Crapes; Camlet; French, English and American Prints; Gingham; Pongee, dark and light, Silks; fancy Handkerchiefs; wrought Capes and Collars; Cotton Shirtings, good for 6 cents per yard; Sheetings for 8 1-2 and 9 1-2 cents; Batting, good for 9c; Tickings, &c.

GROCERIES.—Y. H. Tea at 45 cents, warranted good; Raisins, cask 6c, box 12 1-2c; Molasses, Sugars, Spices, &c. CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, a good assortment. Stone Ware, do.; Hard Ware and Cutlery; Hollow Ware; Fire Frames, of all sizes, at reduced prices; a few CONICAL STOVES, and more expected.

HATS & CAPS.—Plain, Silk and Knapped Hats; boys' Silk do.; a few good Boas.

BOOTS & SHOES.—A large assortment of men's, boys' and children's thick Boots; men's thin pegged and sewed do.; Pumps; ladies' Walking Shoes and Slips; Misses Boots; Gaiter Boots, and French Slips.

WOOL! WOOL!—1000 lbs of Wool, together with all kinds of Produce, wanted in exchange for the above, and a liberal price paid.

BAKER & MERRIFIELD. Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

E. W. PROUTY & CO.

HAVE just received from New York and Boston a general assortment of American and European goods, which they offer at very low prices for Cash, Produce of most kinds, or 3 months Credit; among them are the following, viz:—

Lion Skin, Pilot Cloth, Petersham, Harrington, and Mohair COATINGS; black, blue, blue-black, brown, olive, green and a delaid BROADCLOTHS; plain, plaid and striped Buckskins and Cassimeres; Filled Cloths; Mohair and Imitation Camlets; black, brown, a delaid and green Ladies' Camlets; plain and figured Alpines; Roulin Check, a new article for ladies' dresses; English, French and German embossed printed and plain Merinos; figured and plain Circassians; black and blue-black gro de Swiss, 5-4 gro de Swiss, and plaid, plain, and figured gro de Naples Silks; French and Italian Lustings; Italian, Hamburg and Canton Gravats; flugg and pongee Silk Handkerchiefs; 4-4 to 8-4 black, white and scarlet Merino Shawls; 4-4 to 8-4 Scotch and French Highland plaid do.; rich Cashmere do.; Challis and Thibet do.; rich fancy Handkerchiefs; low priced do.; Muslin and Lace Collars and Capes; Laces, Edgings and Insertings; lace, bland and barge Veils; Linen Cambric and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Irish Linens; Scarfs; rich Bonnet Trimmings; Belt Ribbons; French Flowers; silk, mohair and worsted Hosiery; Ladies' Kid Gloves; rich lace black, white and colored Silk do.; Gentlemen's Hosiery and Buck Gloves; Buck Mittens; Am., Eng. and French Prints; Furnitures; rose, cradle and home Blankets; Frieze and Ringlets; Bed Bags and Purses; cold French Slips; brown and bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings; brown and bleached Table Covers; Cotton and Linen Diapers; Carpeting; Rugs, &c.

FUR Caps, Capes, Boas, Neck Ties, Collars and Gloves.

Men's calf and thick Boots and Shoes; boys' do.; ladies' leather, morocco and kid Shoes, Slips and Gaiter Boots; children's Shoes; ladies' and gentlemen's Moccasins; India Rubber Shoes; brush, silk and napt Hats; wool do.; Cloth Caps.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND HARD WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c. Brattleboro, 18th Oct. 1837.

NOTICE.

ALL those that have unsettled accounts that I have been standing one and two years, are requested to call and settle the same without delay.

B. R. MERRILL. Guilford Centre, Oct. 17, 1837.

LOST.

ON the evening of Tuesday last, near Prouty's Store, in this village, a pair of Gloves. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them at the office of the Phoenix.

Brattleboro, Oct. 18, 1837.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the N.Y. Jour. of Com. of Oct. 18. Loss of the Steam Packet Home and from Eighty to Ninety Lives Lost.

A very deep sensation was produced in the city yesterday, by the receipt of intelligence that the new steam packet Home, which left this port on Saturday the 7th inst. for Charleston, was lost on Monday evening following, near Ocracoke, N. C. with most of the persons on board. The particulars were soon obtained from Messrs. Rowland and Holmes, survivors from the wreck. Out of about 130 persons on board, including 45 belonging to the boat, it appears that not above 40 have escaped.

New Fall Goods.

DUTTON & CLARK

HAVE just received a large assortment of Goods, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, consisting of— Broadcloths and Cassimeres, (all qualities and colors); English and French Merinos (a large assortment); Astrakham Cloths for Ladies' cloaks (a new article); red and black Merino Shawls; Plaid do.; colored Alpines, blk do. Vestings; black Silk Velvets, Eng. Flannels, English French and American Prints (a large assortment); Ladies' black and colored Worsted Hose, black Silk do., Ladies' super Kid Gloves, Gents' do., Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, and many other articles too numerous to particularize.

—ALSO— Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Diaper, Crash, Waddings, Battings, Wicking, &c. All the above articles will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for Flannels, Tow Cloth and most kinds of Produce.

Brattleboro, Oct. 11, 1837.

STOVES.

THE subscriber has on hand, and has made arrangements for a regular supply of Cooking Stoves of various approved kinds, including the celebrated Conical Stove; Box and Parlor Stoves; Stove Pipe and Furniture,—which will be sold at the lowest prices.

N. CHENEY, Jr. West Townshend, Oct. 9, 1837.

FOR SALE,

AT two-thirds its real value, a BLACKSMITH STAND in West Townshend, Vt. consisting of a convenient Shop, with a Trip-hammer and other Machinery, 1 or 2 Dwelling Houses, Coal Kiln, Barn, &c.; the only shop in the place. Enquire of Widow DUNKLE, on the premises, or of W. R. RANNEY, E. Townshend. October, 1837.